

THE EXAMINER

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

Vol. VII.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, June 2, 1862.

New Series.—No. 21.

Colonial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, March 27.

The Bill to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Elliot River, Lot 65, was passed. The amended clause was read first time.

The House then went into the consideration of the petitions on the table.

The petition of inhabitants of Georgetown, for a grant in aid of a schoolhouse in that place, being read.

Mr. McLAULAY, in moving that it be referred to a committee, stated that a similar application had been unsuccessful last year, but some of its opponents had promised to support it this session. The petitioners asked for a grant of £100, and he trusted that it would be voted unanimously.

They had strong claims upon the House. Georgetown was the capital of King's County, and it should possess a suitable school for the educational requirements of the people.

Charlottetown had a college with an endowment of four times the amount that the petitioners asked for. The school was necessary to qualify the youth of the county to become students at the college, and in a few years the benefits resulting from it would repay the amount many times.

In other Colonies the matter went forth to eminence. Nova Scotia had sent to Canada a gentleman second to none in the particular branch of science to the study of which he specially applied himself. It was proposed that there should be three departments in the school about to be established, two for boys and one for females. The people had raised £100, and they found that they had no resource but from this House to give effect to their undertaking.

Messrs. HAVILAND, HENSLEY, Whelan, Beer, and Col. Gray, advocated the reference to supply.

Mr. COOPER moved, and Mr. HOWAT seconded, and Hon. Mr. COLES supported, the motion that it be referred to a Special Committee to obtain information and report next session. The petition was referred to supply.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 27.

The Bill to regulate the proof of certain documents in actions wherein Foreign Corporations doing business in this Island are parties, was, according to order, read a second time and passed through Committee.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Statute Lab. r. He explained that such a Bill was necessary, as the laws in relation to roads were contained in a number of Acts, besides there appeared to be several discrepancies in them. There were two forms of oath which had occasioned some confusion. That part of the statute in reference to contracts on the main post roads it was not necessary to retain in the Act, as it had been found inoperative on account of the high tenders given in. An alteration was also made respecting the receipts to be given to parties who had performed their statutory labour or paid their commutation money. The present Act said that the Overseers were to be allowed 2d each receipt for providing them; but this had occasioned some misunderstanding, the Government were now to furnish blanks, and the Overseers were to be allowed 1d each for filling them up.

The Bill was read a first time.

The House then proceeded further to consider private petitions. Several were disposed of, none of which were of general interest.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 28.

Hon. Mr. McLAULAY presented a petition of certain inhabitants of Grenville settlement, Lot 21, setting forth that the dwelling house of Donald Gunn of that place, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire, and praying the House to grant him aid from the public funds. The hon. member moved that the petition be referred to supply. Motion lost, 7 to 9.

Mr. DAVIES presented a petition of John Trenaman, John Morris, and other inhabitants, praying the House, in view of the claims of the descendants of the aborigines of this Island, and of the recognition of such claims by the Royal Land Commissioners, to make such provision for the improvement of their general circumstances as will meet the exigencies of their present necessities.

The Bill to regulate the proof of certain documents in actions wherein Foreign Corporations doing business in this Island are parties, was read a third time and passed.

The House then proceeded further to consider private petitions.

The petition of divers inhabitants of Strathalbyn, Lot 67, praying for a grant in aid of individual subscription to build a Temperance Hall, having been again read.

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved that the said petition be referred to the Committee of Supply. He supported the prayer of the petition, stating that that part of Lot 67 had superior claims for a grant from this House, as it received nothing from the public funds for wharfs, and had no large bridges to be kept up.

Mr. HOLM also supported the prayer of the petition. The people of that locality had been put to considerable expense in building a church, a schoolhouse, and a manse, and required assistance to enable them to erect a Hall. As it was a laudable object, he hoped the House would grant a small sum towards it.

The petition of Hugh Logan, late Jailor of King's County Jail, was then taken up.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said it was a similar petition to one presented last year, which went as far as supply and was then overlooked. The petitioner had peculiar claims, as he had held the office for many years, and was dismissed without any notice. He (Mr. H.) moved that the petition be referred to supply.

Mr. OWEN and one or two others opposed the prayer of the petition, and maintained that the sheriff was justified in dismissing the petitioner from office, if he thought the prisoners were not safe under his care.

Mr. HAVILAND'S motion was carried, 15 to 5.

The petition of John Ross, printer, praying a grant to enable him to have a representation of the public buildings of Charlottetown placed on a map of that City which he is about to publish, was next taken up.

Mr. BEER said he would like to see a map of the city got up of the description set forth by the petitioner; and as any person who wished his buildings represented on the map, would have to pay for it, it could not be expected that the public buildings would be given unless this £50 was granted as a sum for the purpose. He moved that the petition be referred to supply.

Hon. Mr. LAIRD was astonished to see such petitions come before the House. The country could not afford to give a little assistance to a few stragglers and applicants, and he thought people expect that money would be voted for such an object as was prayed for in this petition?

Hon. Mr. PERRY also opposed the motion, and moved in amendment that it be inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition.

Hon. Mr. COLES said the House did not grant a sum for the public buildings would be a blank on the map, which he thought would be a matter of regret to view the petition in a favourable light. The Island was too little known, and a map of this description, he thought, would in a measure serve the purpose of an advertisement. He had subscribed largely to the undertaking himself, and would like to see it successful.

When the House divided on Mr. PERRY'S amendment there appeared 7 for it and 16 against, so the original motion was carried.

The petition of inhabitants of Georgetown and vicinity, praying for a grant to aid in placing a steam ferry-boat on the harbor of Georgetown, was taken up.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND said it was unnecessary to urge the importance of granting the prayer of the petition. All the arguments in favor of a steamboat on the Hillsborough would equally apply in respect to one in Georgetown harbor; and if this petition went to the wall, he thought the petition for a grant to a boat on the Hillsborough would also go to the wall. He moved that the petition be referred to supply.

Hon. Mr. COLES thought it was unfair for the hon. member to make this statement, as he (Mr. C.) had voted in favor of receiving the Georgetown petition. Threats of this kind should not be made.

Hon. Mr. McLAULAY supported the prayer of the petition, and showed what the advantages of steam communication would be on the harbor of Georgetown.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON said he had learned from one of the contributors to the scheme, that he was not bound to take the boat which had been plying on the Hillsborough, but might obtain one from New Brunswick; and that it was their intention to get the company incorporated. If the company was incorporated he would be happy to support the petition. The motion that it be referred to supply was agreed to.

The memorial of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum having been again read.

Hon. Mr. PERRY said that there had been great improvements in that institution of late; but that great improvements

were still required, as no little inconvenience was felt, owing to a number of the sleeping apartments being on the underground floor. It would conduce greatly to the health of the patients were other rooms erected for that purpose. He moved that the petition be referred to supply.

Mr. MONTGOMERY thought it great improvements were required, the country at present could not afford the outlay.

Hon. Col. GRAY was opposed to the petition going to supply, as the Colony was not in a position to grant a large sum for that institution. He supposed a thousand pounds or two would be required to carry out the proposed arrangements.

Hon. Mr. COLES said the whole thing appeared to be of an extraordinary nature. The Trustees of the Asylum were officers of the Government, and here Mr. PERRY, who was a member of the Opposition, had been made a cate-paw of to bring forward this application. He maintained that the Government had been unfairly dealt with; the matter should have been submitted to them, and when submitted brought down in the estimates. This was attempting to obtain a grant a side wind.

Mr. BEER said there was no side wind in the case, and no such sum as £1000 was required; £200 or £250 would be sufficient. He was sorry the application had not been introduced in a different way; but though it might be irregular the petition for that reason should not be thrown aside.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND agreed with the hon. leader of the Opposition that it was matter should have been submitted to the Government. This was another case which showed that the Government should have the right of initiating all money votes.

Hon. Mr. PERRY said he did not consider that he had done anything worthy of the censure of the hon. leader of the Opposition. The petition was brought in by no side wind. He was of opinion that the Trustees of the Asylum were perfectly at liberty to send in a petition to this House, if they thought it proper to do so. If hon. members would visit that institution more frequently they would not be so readily disposed to oppose grants to wards its proper maintenance.

After one or two others had expressed their opinions on the subject, the motion that the petition be referred to supply was agreed to.

Two or three other petitions of an unimportant nature having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 28.

The petition of inhabitants of Souris, Bay Fortune, Rollo Bay and the north and south sides of East Point, praying for a grant to extend a breakwater partially constructed by voluntary exertions at Souris Harbor, was read.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY—The number and respectability of the signatures to the petition would, he trusted, recommend it to the favourable consideration of the House. Souris Harbor was almost the only one in that portion of the Island. It was unfortunately exposed to a wind from the north-west. This circumstance rendered some protection necessary to prevent the port being destroyed by accumulations of sand. The petition states that already 300 yards of the breakwater have been finished by private exertions, and he had been informed that since the petition was sent 50 yards additional had been constructed. The value already laid out on the work was not less than £24,000. In all horses, and in the cost of the materials used. The hon. member here read the returns of the work, &c., and proceeded to say that he was not as conversant with the local details as his hon. colleague, Mr. Cooper, the comparative proximity of residence to Souris gave him greater facilities of acquiring local information on the subject. He certainly considered that the time and labour voluntarily applied to the construction of the work, and should induce the House to accede to the prayer of the petitioners. The signatures showed that no party question was involved, for men of opposite political predilections had united in this as a matter of general utility and necessity.

Mr. COOPER—His hon. colleague having mentioned the exertions made, and labor given, by the people of Souris and vicinity to extend the breakwater, he thought it was his duty to say a few words in support of the former place, and having referred to him as being acquainted with the locality to describe it, would endeavour to do so. From the harbor a long point of land projected to the southeast; along this point ran the waters of the channel, on the north-east side of which was an open sandy bay. When the wind was from the north-east the waves carried the sands of the bay into the channel, and as the latter was gradually becoming filled with sand, the ebbing tide was inadequate to remove the obstruction. The object of the inhabitants was the construction of a breakwater to serve the double purpose of confining the tidal waters to the channel and preventing the influx of the sand into it. Having understood last summer that parties were at work on the breakwater, he went to see the operations and was gratified at the progress which they had already made, and at the activity with which the work was being carried on. A considerable length had been constructed, and the principal men of the district were superintending the operations. He was then informed that about 80 carts and more than 100 men were employed. The material used was small sparre, the butt ends of which placed upon logs, left the truck branches facing the outer side of the whole being ballasted with stone, would prove an effective barrier to the encroaching sands. The work was constructed on scientific principles, for while that side which kept the waters to the b.d of the channel was perpendicular or nearly so, the other, which faced the open bay was an inclined plane, on which the advancing tide would rise and break, and from which the water would recede, filtering through the truck and deposit the sand which would thus become an element of stability to the work which had been constructed against it. The benefit of the practical application by man of the laws of nature was manifested in the use of the material employed in this breakwater, and it was worthy of consideration whether the close branches of the sparre might not be made available for the retention of sand bags at the entrance of the bay, and to deposit the sand which would thus become an element of stability to the work which had been constructed against it. The benefit of the practical application by man of the laws of nature was manifested in the use of the material employed in this breakwater, and it was worthy of consideration whether the close branches of the sparre might not be made available for the retention of sand bags at the entrance of the bay, and to deposit the sand which would thus become an element of stability to the work which had been constructed against it.

He trusted that, for the test of a scientific principle and for the benefit of Souris harbor, and also in view of what the people had done from their own resources, the House would accede to the request of the petitioners.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN supported the petition as did Messrs. THORNTON, PERRY, McNEIL and Sutherland.

Mr. BEER moved that the application be referred to the members of the district. As it was a matter of an experiment the petitioners, after the expiration of a year, could come before the House with more confidence if the portion of the breakwater already constructed should be found to realize the expectations framed of it.

This opinion was concurred in by Messrs. Howat, Holm, Longworth, and others, when

Hon. Col. GRAY wished his opinion to go abroad to the country on the subject of such applications being made to the House without previous reference to the Government. It was utterly impossible for any individuals to carry on a Government, while they were liable to be called upon at any moment to assent to or reject applications of this nature. As the system worked at present, Government might be considered, in reference to the control of the public finances, as little as all other than a Committee of the majority of the House. Members who would support the present application would not come forward at the hustings as defenders of the Government, which would be charged with undue expenditure of the public funds. Until the right of initiation of money votes were conceded to the Government for the time being, it was unfair to hold them responsible for the financial state of the country. He opposed the reference to supply.

Hon. Mr. YEO—The Customs Returns from the East Point showed so small a contribution to the revenue, that he was inclined to think the only object of the breakwater was to enable smugglers to come in at night. (Laughter)

Referred to the members of the district.

A letter from Henry Hazard, Esq. stating that a further sum would be required by the Commissioners for the International Exhibition, was read.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND moved that it be referred to supply.

Mr. HOWAT would like some explanation before voting to send it to supply.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND explained that the Commissioners appointed last autumn to collect articles for the Exhibition had exceeded the amount at their disposal by £75, and the letter asked for that sum.

Hon. Mr. COLES—It had been rumored that Mr. Hazard had received £500 for the purchase of articles for the Exhibition, and that he was to return a certain portion, viz. £350. If such were the case it was not a creditable way of representing the Island. The matter of preparing for the Exhibition had been left too long. A year ago it

was brought to the notice of the Government by a despatch to the summer was allowed to pass without any action until the press and, he believed, the Charlottetown Debating Club forced the Government to move in the matter. The Government should have asked for a grant last session, and have given ample notice in order that parties might have sufficient time to manufacture such articles as they might wish to send in the neighbouring provinces public notices calling for articles for Exhibition had been issued in the summer, and the people had time to prepare them. The grain from the Island which was selected was an inferior sample. It might also have been equal in any to the world.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—Perhaps it would have been better if Mr. Hazard had been voted last session. It was not true that Mr. Hazard was making a speculation out of the Island representation at the Exhibition. It was true that he did make a proposition of that nature in the first instance, but the Government did not accede to it. He went in the same capacity as the representatives of other Colonies. It was necessary that the Government should see that the Island was represented at the Exhibition; and they were not driven by the influence of the press or the Debating Club as stated, for a reference to dates would show that Commissioners had been appointed before that body discussed the matter. In the early part of the season Government gave a sum to the Agricultural Society to procure grain and woollen fabrics, and the advertisement specifying a long list of articles was continued in the newspapers during the whole season. The farmers had ample notice. Perhaps the manufacturers of woollen articles would have preferred a longer period. The articles exhibited at the exhibition in Charlottetown, from which the Commissioners had made numerous selections which would reflect credit on any country. By the last mail the Lieutenant Governor had received a communication informing him that nearly every article had been marked for purchase. All Mr. Hazard received was £100, which was not much for the time and expenses. Samuel Canard had assisted to the request of the Lieut. Governor and had given to Mr. Hazard a free passage to England. The assertion that the shortness of notice affected the quality of the grain needed no refutation from him.

Hon. Mr. WIGHTMAN—Codfish and mackerel, he had noticed, were not included in the list. This was to be regretted, as we could have furnished samples of a superior quality.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—These articles would not be received into the building.

Mr. BEER—The quality of the grain sent could not have been exceeded except by that shown at the winter exhibition. With reference to mackerel, Mr. Dean had engaged to procure some of the best, but circumstances had prevented him. The hon. member here read a list of the articles sent, which he characterized as of qualities which would do credit to any country.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY approved of the act of the Government in providing for the Exhibition. Time enough had been given except perhaps in the instances of certain manufactures, and in these we probably could not compete with others. As to the quality of the grain it was not as good as in some other years, but that was not the fault of the Commissioners nor of the Government. He had noticed with pleasure the style of baskets sent. On the whole he considered that the resources of the Island would be well represented.

Referred to supply.

MONDAY, March 31.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law relating to the sale of spirituous liquors by license. He said that it was to carry out the resolution of the House, and explained its objects.

It was then read a second time and committed. Hon. Mr. HAVILAND in the chair.

Mr. CONROY said there was a clause in the present Act which required that the majority of the inhabitants in a school district should sign a certificate that a tavern was needed in the neighborhood, before a license was granted. This clause had been evaded in some instances. In the district which he had the honor to represent, a license had been obtained in spite of the law, as only 10 or 12 householders in the school district, in which it was situated, were in favor of the license being granted, and about 44 against it. There was very little use in making amendments to the law, if its provisions were evaded in this way.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY could not understand how a license could be obtained under these circumstances.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND asked leave to explain. An oath was taken of the person who obtained the license, that a majority of the householders in the school district had signed in favor of the tavern being opened, and though a contrary petition came in afterwards, the Government did not know how to break the license. He thought it was the duty of the people in that district to prosecute the tavern keeper for perjury before the Grand Jury at St. Eleanor's.

Several hon. members then spoke on the general principle of the Bill, pretty much to the same effect as they did when the report of the special committee was under consideration.

When the clause in reference to Magistrates signing certificates was read.

Hon. Mr. HENSLEY said there was an objection to the term "neighboring Magistrates" in the Act.

Mr. CONROY remarked that in his part of the country the Magistrates who signed certificates were sometimes 15 miles from the proposed tavern.

Hon. Col. GRAY maintained that the law should be made so free from ambiguous terms that it could be easily understood by every person in the country. He thought the Bill should be so worded as to read "two of the three nearest," or "two of the five nearest." The two nearest might be croquet, it would move that the words, "two of the five nearest," be inserted.

Mr. BEER would rather have the words, "two nearest," inserted; because those living near were more likely to know whether the house was kept orderly or not.

Hon. Col. GRAY wished to know what would be done provided the two nearest Magistrates were temperance men.

Mr. BEER—All the better.

Mr. DAVIES thought that two of the four nearest would be sufficient restriction; and after a little further conversation his suggestion was agreed to.

When the clause relating to Charlottetown was under consideration—

Mr. BEER said that he understood that those houses in the city which sold Lager beer, were not required to procure a license. He moved that it be included among the other liquors mentioned in the Act, for the sale of which a license was required.

Hon. Mr. COLES was astonished to hear that there was a difference between the country and the town. Houses of that description in the city should be placed on the same footing as those in the country. The name "Lager beer" should be inserted in the Bill to prevent misunderstanding.

Mr. BEER'S motion was agreed to, who have become insane, excited a little discussion. When the vote was taken on it the YEAS were—Hons. Messrs. Hensley, Gray, Speaker, Longworth, Yeo; Messrs. Cooper, Conroy, McNeil, Ramsay, Douse, Montgomery, Beer, H. Wat, Davies, Holm—15. NAYS—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Perry, Laird; Messrs. Sinclair and Sutherland—4.

Hon. Mr. PERRY said he saw nothing in the Bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to Micmac Indians, as had been prayed for by a number of that tribe in a petition presented to the House last year. A clause to that effect, in reference to the Indians, had been inserted in the Canadian Act, and he believed it was found to work very well. He thought it would be well to introduce a similar clause into the present Bill.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH was of opinion that it would be a very wholesome provision, and thought it should be introduced into the Bill.

Hon. Mr. COLES questioned if it would be advisable to prevent the Indians from getting a glass of liquor, unless they could be shown to be worse than other people; but he was happy to think they were not. For the last year or two he had scarcely seen a drunken Indian in town.

A resolution introduced by Hon. Mr. Perry, that no intoxicating liquors should be sold by any person to any Indian, without a certificate from a clergyman or medical man, under a penalty of 20s., was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. BEER moved a clause in reference to parties who might have obtained a license by falsely representing that they had the consent of the majority of householders in a school district, and providing that if a petition was sent in to the Lieut. Governor in Council from the real majority,

complaining that the license had been granted contrary to their desire, the Executive, upon due enquiry, might annul the said license.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 31st.

Hon. Col. Gray introduced a Bill for the suppression of Lotteries. Read first time.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH moved that the Bill consolidating and amending the laws relating to Statute labor and expenditure of money on the highways, be read a second time. He said that the number of Acts on the subject rendered consolidation necessary, especially as they were reprinting the Act before them omitted that portion of the law of 1850, which authorized the letting by contract of the repairs of portions of the Post road. It had been found not to work well. It was useless until a supervisor was appointed, for the whole Island, or at least each County, whose duty it should be, to prepare specifications and receive tenders. That plan would injure uniformity of system. At present every commissioner adopted a plan of his own. By the law of 1850, the overseer was to be paid for his certificates of labor or commutation from the commutation funds in his hands; in some instances it had turned out that there were no such funds, the people of the district having performed the work themselves. The Bill provided payment for those certificates respectively of the commutation funds. It was necessary that the Bill should receive the sanction of the House without delay, as it would be necessary to appoint parties to carry out the provisions of the law in a short time.

The Bill was committed, and progress was reported.

TUESDAY, April 1.

Hon. Col. Gray moved the second reading of the Bill for the suppression of lotteries.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The Bill, as he understood it, was of too sweeping a character. Some lotteries were instituted for the disposal of articles remaining from Bazaars got up for religious purposes, and some were for the disposal of works of art, and so on by means of lotteries, which they would be unable to find purchasers by private sale, and were thus enabled to earn the means of living.

Hon. Col. GRAY—In Britain the results of lotteries had been so disastrous that they had been abolished by law. He had spent eleven years in India where lotteries were recognized, as an infant heathenism was acknowledged, and military honors paid to idols, although not at the present time. An individual was in his way once in the capacity of a householder, at the wage of a half a rupee per day, who had previously been a wealthy merchant at Madras, but had lost £1700 by lotteries, and was reduced to seek the humble situation had been mentioned. Lotteries and raffles had the effect of inducing congregations of people, and those gatherings were conducive to dissipation. He did not contemplate any interference with the limited sale of lotteries, referred to by the hon. leader of the Opposition, where a number of names might be placed in a hat, and the prize should be, as that gentleman had described it, a contribution for benevolent or religious purposes. The object of the Bill was the prohibition of lotteries, publicly advertised as such. The House had been occupied in devising measures for the regulation of taverns, and would be found that at least one description of lotteries and raffles were most usually held.

Hon. Mr. McLAULAY, while he would not say one word to discourage innocent amusements, felt compelled to vote for the Bill, which he considered was intended to put a stop to a system of practices which he could not but consider pernicious. The very idea conveyed by the term "chance" was destructive of a tendency of habits of persistent industry. Industry, integrity and ingenuity all succumbed to the dominant idea of the sudden and fortuitous realization of a fortune. In other countries the provisions of the Bill had been found necessary, in order to check the demoralization which was caused by the absence of some such measure. It was not unusual to see a raffle got up for the ostensible purpose of disposing of a goose, when the material interest culminated in the sale of demoralization by the company for liquor, and young men were induced to pass, in scenes of dissipation, that portion of their lives which should have been appropriated to the improvement of their moral and intellectual qualities.

Mr. COOPER—The remarks of the hon. member, how just so ever they might be in the abstract, were not applicable to the Island in which the practices, against which he claimed, were not as prevalent as his observations would lead people to think. It was true that in Nova Scotia and other places, where large sums of money were paid to parties engaged on public works, such as railroads, every Saturday night, scenes of gambling and other dissipation might be of frequent occurrence, but such was not the case in the Island. A moderate degree of amusement was necessary, in order to relax the mind otherwise too intently applied to labor.

Mr. CONROY said the part of country from which he came was not infested by the evils spoken of. Neither lotteries nor raffles were held there.

Mr. HOWAT thought that there was but a trifling amount of speculation in lotteries in the Island. There might be one held once or twice in every four or five years. The Bill was of so sweeping a character that he considered that the sense of the country should be taken upon it. The law provided for the regular and orderly conduct of taverns, and it would be found that houses of that description were not those in which lotteries were the majority of cases held.

Mr. HOLM was surprised at the existence of any diversity of opinion on the subject. He supported the bill. Tavern keepers, not finding their more legitimate business remunerative, were in the habit of originating raffles, and thus inducing the youth of the country to spend their time and money to the injury of soul and body.

Mr. BEER was of the same opinion, and expressed surprise at the sentiment avowed by Mr. Howat, who he thought would be found almost alone in his opposition to the Bill, the object of which was the checking of practices of a demoralizing tendency.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH—It was the duty of the House to guard the morals of the rising generation, and one fruitful source of demoralization was to be found in the congregations of young people attracted by the allurements of lotteries. The moral principle which underlay the whole subject precluded any exceptional cases, for if it were recognized in one case they would have to admit all. Parties invested their money in these speculations, the results of which would show that out of 40 contributors but one might be successful, so that the remaining 39 lost their money. It was the duty of the Legislature to prohibit them by positive legislation, for unless they did so they would be giving them a tacit recognition. He was not opposed to innocent recreation, but was surprised at the sentiments uttered by some hon. members who could see no evil resulting from the practices against which the bill was aimed.

Hon. Mr. COLES—The Bill was so repressive in its provisions that a man would not be allowed to have a pack of cards in his own house, for it prohibited all games of chance. The principle of opposing speculation might as well be extended to commercial transactions. If we had a class who made a regular business of speculating in lotteries, there might be some necessity for the Bill, but the habits and conduct of the people rendered such a measure unnecessary.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The only thing which surprised him was the absence from our Statute Book of a law in prohibition of lotteries and raffles. The defeat of the Bill would have the effect of giving a negative sanction to the principles of the speculative schemes which had been denounced in all other countries, the legislation of which was based upon moral principles.

Mr. DAVIES—There was no analogy between the transactions of the merchant and those of the instigator of a lottery. The former made his own calculations and acted on them, and was the only party affected by the results.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The object of the session was a sufficient reason to induce him to vote against the Bill. There was now no time in which to take up new matter.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON took it for granted that all the members were opposed to gambling, but he really could not say that he understood the Bill. One clause would lead him to infer that it had reference solely to lotteries or raffles, which had been made the subjects of public advertisements, but it seemed that the disposal of a gun or a picture by private individuals might come within its purview. The surplus articles remaining from a public source, instituted for an object of a religious or ecclesiastical character, such, for instance, as the purchase of a church bell, could not be disposed of in the customary manner, if the Bill became law.

Mr. HOWAT'S only motive was to give the people time to form their opinions on the matter. He was as willing as others to suppress gambling. One year's delay in their action could not be prejudicial.

Mr. SINCLAIR was opposed to gambling being sanctioned by legislation; but it was a great mistake to suppose that men could be legislated into morality. He was happy in the belief that the habits of the people of the Island rendered the Bill unnecessary.

Mr. MONTGOMERY would support the Bill as embodying a legislative declaration of the opinion of the people against gambling. If it should be productive of no practical results, it should, at all events, be placed upon the Statute Book.

Hon. Col. Gray moved that the Bill be read a second time, to which Mr. Howat moved an amendment that it be read that day 3 months.

Amendment carried. YEAS—Hons. Messrs. Coles, Thornton, Perry, Laird Kelly; Messrs. Howat, Ramsay, Cooper, Sinclair, Sutherland and Conroy—11.

NAYS—Hons. Messrs. Gray, Longworth, Yeo, Haviland, McLAULAY; Messrs. Beer, Montgomery, Davies, Holm—9.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 1.

The Bill to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Elliot River, was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee to further consider the Statute Labour Act amendment Bill.

Several clauses having been agreed to, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.